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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.07.

March 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 65 " 55

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March 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 94 " 85

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TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1918.

二月三日英港三月二十號

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

Story of Two German Attacks.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that since the German attack of Friday and our subsequent counter-attack, the enemy infantry has been inactive. It is believed that the enemy planned to launch these attacks at earlier dates, but the intensity of our artillery fire caused postponements. The northern attack was delivered at four o'clock on Friday morning and the southern attack was due simultaneously, but our barrage held it up. The object of the former was to straighten the salient in our line south of Houthulst Forest. The enemy assaulted under cover of a smoke barrage on a front of two thousand yards. The northern flank was completely repulsed, but in the centre the *Stosstruppen* succeeded in rushing six posts forming our advanced line. The garrisons reformed one hundred yards away and immediately counter-attacked unsuccessfully, whereupon supports from the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry attacked and the Germans ran before our men could close.

The southern attack began at six o'clock in the evening and it aimed at possessing the little ridge near Polderhoek Chateau. Despite the heavy barrage, the Germans gained the nose of the ridge and got into our front trench on a front of three hundred yards. The King's Royal Rifles, holding the position, fell back in good order. After heavily bombing, the Royal Fusiliers reinforced them and a second counter-attack resulted in hand-to-hand fighting. By dawn we had entirely recovered every inch of lost ground. The enemy artillery responded heavily to our barrage. Three shells burst successively upon the Company headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles, burying the occupants, who were all dug out alive. Elsewhere along the front there has been violent gun-fire. The weather is fine but hazy.

Airmen continue their wonderful work of bombing the Germans out of the sky, the latest record being twelve machines crashed and one shot down by our "Archies" and twenty-one driven down out of control. During Friday's daylight work only three of our planes failed to return.

Contiguous Air Raids.

London, March 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A hostile raiding party, under the cover of a heavy bombardment, attacked posts to the east of Armentieres. A few British are missing. We repulsed the raid. Artillery activity has markedly increased between the La Bassée Canal and Ypres.

We dropped six hundred bombs on dumps and billets and aerodromes and also an important railway centre north-east of St. Quentin. A large number of machines carried out a particularly successful attack at a low height on three aerodromes, directly hitting the hangars and machines in the open at each aerodrome. Returning at a height of a hundred feet, they machine-gunned favourable ground targets, causing casualties and scattering a company of infantry in all directions. Air fighting has been heavy. We brought down ten and drove down ten. Two of ours are missing.

To-day we dropped one and a quarter tons of bombs on the Daimler motor works at Stuttgart in broad daylight. Several bursts were observed at the railway station, where a stationary train was set on fire. There were three bursts at a munition factory south-east of the town and other bursts in the Daimler works building. Hostile machines withdrew after weakly attempting to attack our formation. One of our machines did not return, owing to engine trouble.

The French Front.

London, March 11.
A French communiqué says:—There is reciprocal artillery activity at Bapaume and Viole. Our aeroplanes dropped fourteen tons of bombs on enemy works behind the line.

American Infantry in Action.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that Americans participated in two raids in Lorraine on Saturday. The first was east of Reillon, fifty of the Ohio Infantry co-operating with sixty French sappers. They crossed five hundred yards in the open under a German barrage and wrecked German shelters and wire. They returned with only four wounded. The second was east of Neuville, where one American and two French companies ejected the enemy from three lines of trenches, which they systematically destroyed. The American artillery co-operated most splendidly.

A Successful Raid.

London, March 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful raid to the south of St. Quentin, several of the enemy being killed or taken prisoner. Two machine guns were captured. We drove off an enemy party to the north-west of La Bassée. There is considerable reciprocal artillery firing to the south of Armentieres.

A Double German Attack.

London, March 11.
A French communiqué states:—A counter-attack repelled an enemy attempt to reach our lines in the neighbourhood of the St. Hilaire-St. Souplet Road in Champagne. We took prisoners.

After a violent bombardment, the enemy made a double attack, in which special assaulting troops participated, against Goose Hill and Deadman Hill, on the left bank of the Meuse. The assailants were everywhere repulsed.

A strong enemy group attempting to gain a footing in our trenches to the north of St. Mihiel was dispersed. American troops in Lorraine carried out a daring raid.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Refusal to form a Cabinet.

London, March 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that Sr. Prieto has definitely declined to form a new Ministry. The Conferences of the Party Leaders are being resumed.

The Old Cabinet Revived.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the Cabinet has been constituted as before.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Advance on Thirteen-Mile Front.

London, March 10.
A Palestine official message states:—Our advance to the north continued yesterday morning. We crossed the Wadiwiz and captured a strong Turkish position five miles west of the Jordan. We have advanced on either side of the Jerusalem-Nablus Road on a front of thirteen miles, to an average depth of from two to three miles. We have occupied Kefrimalik, Silwad and Telasur. East of the road the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to take Telasur. We encountered little opposition west of the road.

FRESH PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, March 11.
A Mesopotamia official message states:—We occupied Hit on the Euphrates, yesterday morning without opposition. The Turks retired seven miles up the river.

Hit is a hundred miles west of Bagdad and has rich petroleum deposits.

SUCCESS OF RATIONING.

London, March 11.
The fortnight's double rationing scheme for rationing the London and the Home Counties has been very successful. Margarine and meat queues have practically disappeared. It is stated that a surplus of meat was returned to cold storage on Saturday, yet it is announced that heavy manual labour workers have double the rations. The rationing of bread will be issued shortly, necessitating fewer bakers.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

Good Progress Reported.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that America's shipbuilding programme has been advanced by the completion and delivery in February of seventeen ships of a total tonnage of 121,000. The Shipping Board officials estimate that the March delivery will be twenty-three ships of a total tonnage of 188,000.

The Year's Prospects.

London, March 11.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Authorities are confident that there will be a continuous monthly increase in shipbuilding, reaching a total output of 4,500,000 new tonnage by January 1, 1919. Men and supplies are being forwarded by General Pershing according to schedule.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Determination to Resist German Oppression.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the transfer of the Government to Moscow demonstrates the firm determination of the Government to resist to the end the German attempts to make Russia her vassal, and proves that there is no understanding between the Revolution and German Imperialism.

U. S. WAR SECRETARY IN PARIS.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Mr. Baker, the American Secretary for War, arrived in the Capital to-day. He made calls on President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau. He remains for a few days and then inspects American training camps.

A SALONICA VENTURE.

London, March 11.
A British official message from Salonica says:—We rushed a post at the mouth of the Struma River, killing the entire garrison.

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Lisbon, March 11.

A Bulgarian communiqué states:—After artillery preparation, German storm troops penetrated enemy trenches at the Oretz bend to the north of Răpech, and brought back French prisoners.

AERIAL OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

London, March 11.
An Italian official message states:—Aeroplanes during the day-time and airships at night-time dropped seven tons of bombs on enemy aerodromes and camps. All returned. The British brought down two machines.

AIR RAID ON NAPLES.

London, March 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says it is semi-officially announced that in an air raid on Naples twenty bombs were dropped, a number of people being killed.

GERMAN ICE-BREAKER MINED.

London, March 11.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the ice-breaker Hindenburg, which was accompanying the German expedition, has been mined and sunk at the Aland Islands. Three were killed and eight wounded.

THE SPANISH REVELATIONS.

London, March 11.
According to the *Times*, Madrid correspondent, the German Ambassador writes to the *Sol* admitting the authenticity of Von Stoer's letter and Pascual's visit to the Embassy, cabled on the 8th instant, but asserting that the Embassy broke off relations with Pascual when aware that he was an anarchist. The *Sol* replies to the letter, maintaining its assertions and reserving further evidence till the trial.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

An Interesting American Review.

London, March 11.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Weekly Review of the War states that in the West, despite enemy efforts for three and a half years to shift eastward, the enemy is completing the redistribution of available forces. There is nothing in the situation to indicate that he has abandoned the plan of a major offensive in the West. He has developed two principal centres of activity, one pivoting on Rheims and the other in Alsace on Lunéville. The Allies, while alert on the offensive, are content to allow the enemy to break his strength in assaults on the impregnable lines. The British and French morale was never better. The activity of the American forces is daily being extended and their numbers in the line are constantly being increased. They now man trenches at four separate points.

The Review, summarizing the operations, expresses the opinion that the Germans are preparing for more extensive action in the Toul sector and are contemplating an offensive in the mountains of Italy, possibly with a view to debouching in the plain through Vals Garina. This will doubtless develop when the weather improves.

PAN-GERMAN DREAMS.

London, March 11.
Territories and a Huge Indemnity Expected.

London, March 11.
A message from Berlin says the Pan-Germanism now prevalent in Germany is reflected in an article from Breslau by Professor Haase, in the *Schlesische Zeitung*, in which the writer says now that Russia has been adequately dealt with, it is Italy's turn. He says Italy must cede to Austria all territory to the Tagliamento, restore Tripoli to the Turks and cede Somaliland to Germany. As regards France, Professor Haase says a tremendous war indemnity and a suitable Commercial Treaty will be necessary, but insufficient. France must cede Longwy and Briey forts, Verdun, Sungau and Belfort, and the remaining occupied districts in France, will be restored when an indemnity of two thousand million sterling is paid. Further, Germany will require Western Morocco with Tangier, part of the French Congo and French Somaliland.

THE TEA SUPPLIES.

London, March 11.
Indian tea amounting to 5,118,600 lbs. and Ceylon tea amounting to 645,900 lbs. is being balloted for to-day.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

London, March 11.
The Cotton Control Board has announced that licences to exceed fifty per cent. will not be granted to spinners of American cotton except where over thirty per cent. of the spindles are engaged on Government work, in which case licences will be granted to enable an additional twenty per cent. of spindles to run on private work.

Two hundred thousand operative cotton weavers in Lancashire are demanding that employers shall accept the principle of a minimum wage.

NAVAL AIRMEN STILL BUSY.

London, March 11.
The Admiralty announces that aeroplanes bombed Egel aerodrome and a dump, starting two fires. We destroyed three enemy aircraft and drove down four others uncontrollable. All ours returned.

THE IGOTZMENDI.

London, March 11.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, the War Department states that the centre of gravity remains the steamer Igotsmendi.

BRITISH LABOUR AND PEACE.

London, March 11.
Mr. J. R. Clynes, speaking at West Ham, said that Democracy was being accepted on all hands as the future ruling power. The working man refused to submit to terms similar to what Russia swallowed. Labour wanted peace and was willing to negotiate, but before it could enter the Conference Chamber it must have some guarantee of honest intention on the part of the Central Powers.

BRITAIN AND RUMANIA.

London, March 11.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that the peace between the Central Powers and Rumania had not yet been ratified. The Government knew the enemy terms before they were assented to. The Government most deeply sympathised with Rumania in the cruel position in which she had been placed.—(Cheers.) It would certainly be the Government's duty and endeavour to obtain at the Peace Conference a revision of the harsh terms imposed on Rumania.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, March 11.
Japanese Raising a Russian Division.

London, March 11.
Washington states that the reports of Japanese negotiations with political aid in Siberia are confirmed. It is reported that the Japanese are trying to raise a Russian division to co-operate with Japan.

New Russian Government.

Petrograd, March 11.
The "Pravda's" Irkutsk correspondent states that ex-Premier Prince Lvov has established a new Russian Government in the Far East with Headquarters at Peking and is awaiting the landing of the Japanese with a view to co-operation.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

London, March 11.
The death is announced of M. Lemire de Villiers, the former Colonial Administrator.

THE GERMAN AIR SERVICES.

No Lack of Flying Recruits
of Petrol.

Six German fliers came joy-riding high over our lines the other morning, writes a correspondent in France. They got into battle air currents and were blown out of their course.

One of them came down through a cloud drift to pick up his bearing. He was instantly spotted by a British two-seater, which dived from above.

The German was clever at dogflying and for some time escaped the bullets, but at last a bullet pierced his petrol tank and entered his thigh. The Albatross began slowly to descend and came to earth in three minutes.

British soldiers surrounded the machine and took the pilot prisoner. He was an intelligent man of twenty-four and wore the Iron Cross. He said he had been flying for a year and was so keen on it that he went out joy-riding in his spare time, as many of his comrades did.

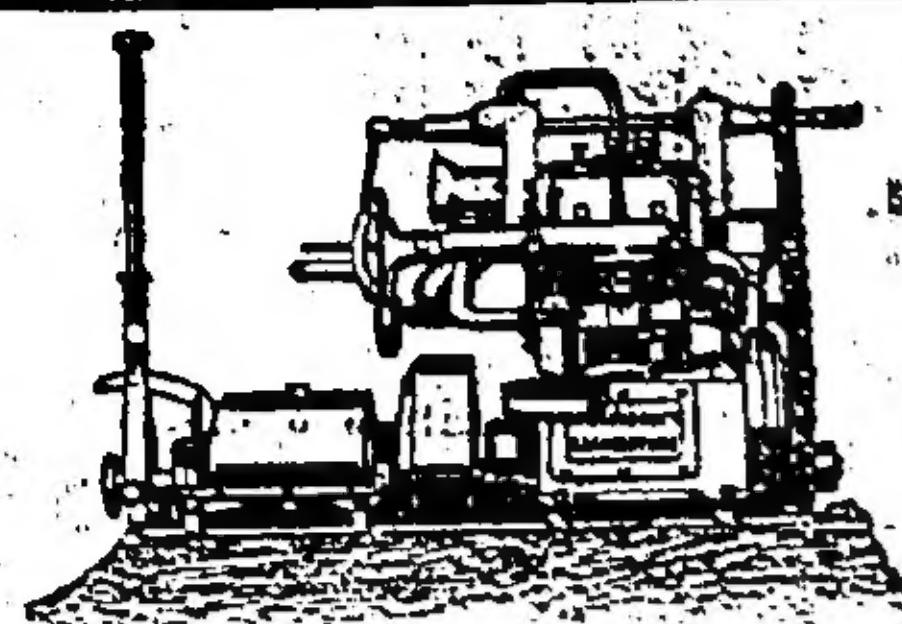
He added that there was a splendid spirit among the German flying squadrons and that by the spring they were going to accomplish far greater things in the air than had even been attempted before. There was no lack of enthusiastic recruits for the German air service, and petrol was abundant.

Here is an extract from the last pages of a diary found on the body of a German warrant officer who was killed in the Cambrai fighting:

December 1.—We paraded before the battalion commander, who kept us in the bitter cold for an hour listening to his babbbling. In the afternoon we went forward, as we knew we were destined for the most contested bit of all Flanders—Passchendaele. A peculiar mood took hold of us. Some of us were tipsy from the tea with alcohol we had been drinking, and some were full of the fear of death.

December 2.—Made ourselves quite comfortable. F—came, and we read and drank together. Again came orders to get ready. As we marched on we were alarmed, and shuddered at the sights we saw, and finally came to rest in a wood drier than our old quarters, but just as sinister. It reeks of battle and blood, and is full of the dead of yesterday and the day before, lying there bootless and sockless.

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THE DOCTRINE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

1. Pre-Christian Thought on the Subject.

The first of a series of sermons on the Future Life was given at Union Church by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald on Sunday morning.

The preacher began by referring to the reaction in our times from "other worldliness" in religion as having created an atmosphere in which an extended study of the problems of the future life would have been of doubtful utility. The war, however, had, he believed, produced a change. "We had been forced to re-consider existence at large in the light of its ultimate objects and values, and besides that was the old, keen craving of heart and mind, aroused by the prevalence of death, for more intelligible assurance that the last word does not lie with the grave. After inviting his hearers to send him questions on any part of the subject if so minded, he proceeded to say in part:—

Life and immortality are brought to light in the gospel, and faith in the life everlasting is a cardinal article in the Christian creeds. But it is by no means confined to the creeds, and it will be helpful to review the conceptions of good men in pre-Christian times upon the great subject, especially as found in the Old Testament. Coleridge, in one of his Aphorisms (No. 103), classes faith in the resurrection of the dead as part of the background of Christianity but not peculiar to it, being known and received among the Jews as part of their national faith. Later he returns to the point, foreseeing, he says, charges of heresy on account of his contention that it was not the specific object of the Christian dispensation to satisfy the understanding that there is a future state, and that neither the belief nor the rationality of the belief is the exclusive attribute of the Christian religion. He goes on to cite the authority of Jeremy Taylor to the effect that God had not only revealed to the Church but had "completely taught and effectively persuaded all men that the soul of man does not die."

A similar tone is taken by F. D. Maurice a generation later than Coleridge. In one of his temple sermons, Maurice protests against the "monstrous" notion that we honour the Christian hope "by disowning the expectation of immortality which men in foregoing ages had derived from one source and another." He adds, again opposing what he takes to be current opinion: "It is not true that those who brought forward these arguments for immortality were opposing themselves to the rest of the world. They were trying to justify a belief." If these opinions are heretical, some of us will have to abide under the ban, for we had always supposed them to rest upon admitted fact. The "mighty hopes that make us men" are inductive, and whilst they are confirmed, enlarged and purified in Christ they are always and everywhere authentic gleams of the light which lighteth every man, trustworthy as far as they go, and preparing the way for the brightness of His rising. A belief in some sort of existence is practically universal amongst the forms of it are crude. The pure noble hope given us in Christ is separated by an infinite distance from the ghost-haunted darkness of animalism and ancestor worship which are the popular superstitions of millions in this day. But centuries before Christ, thoughtful and upright men in many lands had reached more or less definite convictions that this present life must have a beyond, which would be worthy of the Power and Providence which ruled, invisible but benevolent, the lives of men. Christian teaching therefore fell upon prepared ground, not only among Jews but in a degree among Gentiles also.

Truth which thinkers in Greece and in the East had but vaguely felt after was clarified and vivified in the gospel of the grace of God; above all, it was suffused with a glow of moral passion which dis-

singuished its new form sharply from the speculations of the schools. Men were not merely introduced to a belief in the hereafter, but inspired with determination to lay hold on the life eternal which had been opened up to them, and to live as men who are possessed of treasures beyond the touch of time and who value them supremely.

Turning to the Old Testament, the earliest traceable reference is one of extreme beauty and significance, though it occurs in one of the driest sections between the covers, the genealogies in Genesis 6th, a list of persons about whom the only record is that they lived and died and left descendants. The one exception is the case of Enoch, and was so much over packed into a dry simple monosyllable?—Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him." It is the pemt that could be said of any man, and nothing would be really added if there had been long chapters on the patriarch's excellencies and achievements. He lived among other men as one of them, and this is what they said of him, that he walked with God. Now there is one thing certain about such a life as that; it points men's thoughts inevitably beyond its earthly duration. A time comes when this man ceases to go in and out among his neighbours, but nothing will convince them that he has ceased walking with God. He has lived immortality before their eyes and they cannot use ordinary language about the close of his life. Of all the others it is said that they died, of this man it is said that God took him. That cannot mean that he passed into nothingness, as many of old believed, still less that his spirit had gone to a world of cold and dismal disembodiment, the land of Shades which was the land of deprivation and apprehension to the imagination of the ancient world.

Our point is not affected by the abundant legend which gathered round the name of Enoch in later times. The point is that in far back ages, before ordinarily authenticated history begins, it was perceived that beyond this life at its noblest lies a life with God, and that fellowship with God here leads on to dwelling with Him hereafter. In those days men did not speak about a "principle of continuity" in modern fashion, but they recognised it and found it an aid to faith. They saw that holy living is one thing, in this world and any other world, and they felt the logic of the matter though they did not wrap it up in disquisitions about principles of continuity and persistence of energy. They simply took stock of their brother man's way of life, and when the time came when the place which had known him knew him no more they said, much more eloquently than all our disquisitions: "He was not; for God took him."

It is what we say ourselves, inevitably, instinctively, when certain lives among us come to an end. We have said when the aged have passed from us full of years and honour, with three score, four score years behind them of love and patience and unselfish service. We have said it, too, with somewhat different accent, when the young have been taken, too soon as it would seem to us, eager, gracious, and full of promise. In either case we have felt it, inevitably that there must be a sequel, a beyond, and that much of the ordinary language about death is inappropriate and misleading. "He was not; for God took him," is the language of the heart, and, as I strongly hold, of the intellect and the conscience no less, if God is God and we can trust Him.

"Thou will not leave us in the dust; Thou modest man, he knows not why."

He thinks he was not made to die,

And Thou hast made him;

"Thou art just."

So wrote Tennyson, and his great poem came of the impression made on him by the pure and noble personality of his friend, taken hence in youth, but on "the path that leadeth upward" not from it. One is reminded naturally of the argument for immortality in Plato's famous dialogues centred on the

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

First List of Subscriptions.

The Committee acknowledge with thanks receipt of the under-noted subscriptions to the above Fund.

Further donations will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank:—

Mr. J. Scott Harston ..	\$300
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12th March, 1918.

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SUPPLIES TO RUSSIAN SHIP.

An Interesting Summary Court Claim.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Sir William Reed Davie, an interesting claim was heard, Cheun Woo and Co., importers, of 43, Connaught Road, Central, claiming \$1,000 from P. Fallman, mess steward of a Russian boat in the harbour, for goods sold and delivered.

The original claim was for \$1,845.99, but it has been reduced to \$1,000 in order to bring the case within the Summary Court.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff firm and Mr. E. J. Grist defended.

In outlining the case, Mr. Gardiner stated that the plaintiff firm was in business supplying provisions to ships, including Russian steamers. Some time ago a certain Russian steamer came into the harbour, and the assistant manager of the firm went on board for the purpose of getting orders. Several stewards were seen, but the present claim only concerned one steward, named Serdechnyi, who was applying oysters. Goods were subsequently supplied to Serdechnyi's orders up to the middle of January. On January 25th the assistant manager went on board as usual, and Serdechnyi then told him that from that date he was to take his orders from a man named Fallman, to whom the assistant manager was introduced. Later there was some trouble on board, and soon afterwards Serdechnyi, with others of his faction, was sent to Vladivostock. When complainant went to collect the accounts from Fallman, he refused to pay the old account but paid the all goods supplied up to the middle of January. When Serdechnyi introduced the assistant manager to Fallman, he said they were in partnership and Fallman would pay the account when the money had been collected from the cadets. Fallman was there and heard what was said and he did not deny that he was a partner with Serdechnyi.

In giving evidence, the assistant manager bore out Mr. Gardiner's statement, both as to supplying goods and the interview where he was told that Fallman was a partner.

The case is proceeding.

the completion of the Russian year, January 12, and that since then defendant had been doing it and had paid for all he had been supplied with.

Evidence was also given by Kok Chui-hin, (alias Bismarck, so called by his resemblance to the well-known German statesman of that name) who stated that he was introduced to Fallman as Serdechnyi's partner. There was no question about his being an employee. He was often in the firm's shop ordering goods, and appeared to have sole discretion.

The witness Kwok Chiu-hing, continuing his evidence this afternoon, said he had further interviews with defendant. Defendant on the first day of the Russian year gave an order for goods amounting to about \$700.

Serdechnyi left the Colony four or five days afterwards. Witness knew he intended to go, but did not think he would go so soon.

If he had known he would have taken proceedings to recover the money owing for ordered goods previously.

Witness received \$2,200 from defendant on January 25. This sum was applied in payment of the new account and not in satisfaction of the old one because Mr. Fallman said he had only got 12 days' provision money from his superior.

He asked for a receipt to be given to him for the money. He also asked for time—till the end of the month, when he hoped to have saved some money.

He would then pay over the money for the whole account. About 12 days later witness applied to him for payment. No payment was made.

Defendant said that was the business of Serdechnyi and not his. This was the first time he had repudiated his responsibility.

The balance was still due.

The case is proceeding.

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During the course of further cross-examination it transpired that Serdechnyi gave up the work of contracting for the meeting on

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EARLIER TELEGRAM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF AALAND ISLANDS.

The Kaiser's "Soft Soap."

London, March 10.

Evidently seeking to allay anti-German feeling in Sweden owing to the German occupation of the Aaland Islands, the Kaiser has telegraphed to the King of Sweden thanking him for the efforts of the Swedish Minister in Petrograd on behalf of German prisoners and dwelling on the old Germano-Swedish friendship. The Swedish King replied briefly.

A Russian Protest.

London, March 10.

A Russian wireless message says: M. Tchitcherin has protested to the German Government against the introduction of German troops in Finland and the Aaland Islands. M. Tchitcherin is the Bolshevik Foreign Commissioner, successor to M. Trotzky.

Sweden Accused of Partiality.

Amsterdam, March 10.

Count Reventlow is the latest writer to participate in the inspired German press campaign against Scandinavia. He declares that German control of Finland and the Aaland Islands will effectively bar Anglo-American trade with Russia via Scandinavia. He accuses Sweden of increasing partiality for the Entente that estranges Germany.

The German Menace.

Stockholm, March 10.

The "Dagenhytter" in an article warning Scandinavians of the German-Finnish menace says the German Bagdad-North Cape programme is blocked in the south, but is now across Finland seeking an outlet to the Arctic at the mouth of the river Patisjoki which is Norwegian.

It is reported that 3,000 German troops with artillery have landed near Abo in Finland. Hitherto there is no official confirmation.

ISOLATING BELGIUM.

Amsterdam, March 10.

The "Telegraaf" states that the Germans are laying an unelectrified wire carrier two hundred metres behind the present electric wire along the frontier of Flanders to the Dutch province of Zeeland and extending seawards. All the inhabitants of this broad strip of land are being removed. It is suggested that the object is to cut off Belgium more completely from the world in view of the concentration of troops for a big offensive.

The "Hanselblad" says that the German soldiers expect a big attack from the coast.

THE LATE MR. REDMUND.

London, March 10.

The remains of Mr. John Redmund had an impressive reception at Westgate-on-Sea. Two hundred men lined the railway station when the special train conveying the body passed. Thirty thousand followed the remains to church for the Requiem procession and the subsequent funeral extended for two miles. The streets were decked with flags. The Irish Attorney General and Mr. John Dillon delivered orations at the grave side.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, March 10.

M. Tchitcherin succeeds M. Trotzky as Foreign Commissioner. All the Commissars went to Moscow on Saturday. The "Iskra" and "Pravda," official Soviet organs, have transferred their offices to Moscow.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, March 10.

A wireless German official report states: We repulsed strong reconnoitring thrusts southward of Monchy. Strong French detachments penetrated our foremost trenches between Ancreviller and Badonviller. Our counter thrusts drove them out.

COUNT LUXBURG.

Buenos Aires, March 10.

Great Britain has granted a safe conduct to Count Luxburg to proceed to Sweden.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 11.

Montagu's report states that the market is steady and the quotation unchanged. Shanghai exchange has a firm tendency. The native speculative position, which hitherto has been a source of weakness, has been reduced by over half. The Indian silver holding has been slightly increased.

TIN PURCHASES.

London, March 11.

The Committee of the London Metal Exchange has forbidden its members to buy tin in the United Kingdom for consumption or export unless licensed by the Committee. Holders or producers may only sell to persons holding the Committee's licence.

GERMAN REPRISALS THREATENED.

Amsterdam, March 10.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that Germany is considering measures of reprisal for the seizures of German property in German colonies.

PROOF OF GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, March 10.

The body of an officer of the torpedoed hospital ship Glentart Castle has been picked up with two gunshot wounds, confirming the suspicion that the pirates fired on some of the escaping boats.

Japan's Aid to the Allies.

London, Feb. 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons Mr. Money, representing the Shipping Controller, said that Japanese merchant steamers were used in bringing supplies, food and munitions of war to Great Britain and France. The last cargo of such steamers arriving in the United Kingdom ports with cargo in 1917 was 105,483 tons, the number 44.

RACECOURSE DISASTER ENQUIRY.

EVIDENCE BY MR. J. J. BLAKE.

The Danger of Three-Story Matchsheds.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 26, was continued at the Police Court this morning, being conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, acting as Coroner. The following jurymen were also present: Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. H. Wallace, and W. G. Jack.

Mr. H. J. Geddes appeared for the Jockey Club and the relatives of the late Mr. Albert Ahwee; Mr. M. K. Lo was present for a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the contractor, Tee Hop, who built the matchsheds; Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the owners of Stands 7 and 8 and also for the families of the late Mr. L. Xavier and the late Mr. J. Oarico and the husband of the late Mrs. Basack; Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the lessees of the Unity Stand. There were also present Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor; the Hon. Mr. C. Mol. Meeser, O. S. F.; Mr. A. E. Wright and Mr. F. Sutton, of the P. W. D.

Mr. Wakeman said there was a good deal of material at Happy Valley which the authorities thought should be removed.

The Coroner replied that he thought it would more satisfactory to the jury if Mr. Wright made an inspection and then reported to the Court. Then if none of it was required the material could be removed.

The Coroner:—If you had put in the stands would the sheds have collapsed?—It would have been just the same.

The Coroner:—Shall we leave that question alone. Mr. Lo:—Yes I think so.

Mr. J. J. Blake said he was a partner in the Tee Hop firm, having charge of office affairs. There were six partners. Kwok Kun was a partner, and the other four were in the country. He had been a partner since his father's death three years ago. He took no part in the construction of the matchsheds at the Racecourse; Kwok Kun having charge of this. When the purchaser of the lots came to him he instructed Kwok Kun to see to the work.

The Coroner:—Did you discuss the price?—I discussed it with the purchasers.

Why did you charge more for Nos. 4, 5 and 6 than the others?—The price was the same as last year.

Were some rates on the sheds higher than others?—It depends on the discussion of the price.

Was it arranged to put better work in some sheds than others?—No.

By Mr. Bowley:—His father was an old man of 70 years and superintended the work. Witness had been studying English. He had never worked on matchsheds himself.

By Mr. Stevenson:—The prices charged for stands 4, 5 and 6 were the same as last year. They had been charging \$150 for the stands for the last three years. He could not speak of prices before then. The charge was the same and the work was the same.

The Coroner:—Did the firm make a profit last year?—Not much. This year we made a little. The year before last there was no profit and no loss.

How many matchsheds are there in the Colony?—About 20 odd.

Are you doing less business now than in your father's time?—The year before last there was less business, but last year it was about the same. There were between 70 and 80 foks.

Ma Chak-sam said he was a foreman in the Tee Hop firm and had held that position for four years. He supervised the building of the matchsheds at the Racecourse this year. He had between 70 and 80 skilled workers.

Japanese Coolies Buried in Snow. A Toyama message states that on the 22nd ult. at about 10.30 a.m. a snow slide occurred in Minamini Matsu, Hizaka Tonami Gun, Toyama Kan, with the result that 31 coolies who were engaged in repairing the water course of the Tonami Electric Light Company, were buried beneath the debris. After much hard work, 28 of the men were dug out alive, but three others could not be found.

about the same number present. He inspected the sheds on the second day. One of the bamboo splittings had come off a staircase and he got a fellow foki to put it back. He was not there when the collapse occurred. He had not been able to account for a reason why the matchsheds had collapsed. He had been building matchsheds for 12 years and during that time he had had no experience of a collapsed matchshed. When he made his inspection he did not see any signs of tampering.

By the Coroner:—When he inspected the shed on the morning of the 26th he went inside, upstairs and downstairs.

By Mr. Bowley:—When he left the Racecourse on the 26th the matchsheds, as far as he could see, were in good order. In the afternoon he was supervising work in progress at the Old Merchant Bank. He was there the whole of the afternoon.

By Mr. Lo:—Sometimes it was necessary to put poles into the ground to secure struts to them.

If the building was strong enough there was no need to drive poles into the ground.

What do you mean by that?

Well if there is the stump of a tree or something else to lash struts to there is no need to put poles in.

Did you find it necessary to drive poles into the ground at the Racecourse?—There were trees there and some fencing. They drove about three poles into the ground.

Do you agree that stands 1, 2 and 3, and 17, 18, 19 did not collapse because they were only one storey?—I cannot say that. He did not know why they did not collapse.

The Coroner replied that he thought it would more satisfactory to the jury if Mr. Wright made an inspection and then reported to the Court. Then if none of it was required the material could be removed.

Do you think it would have made any difference if poles had been put in on the Golf Club side?—Yes. They would not collapse.

The Coroner:—If you had put in the struts would the sheds have collapsed?—It would have been just the same.

The Coroner:—Shall we leave that question alone.

Mr. Lo:—Yes I think so.

Mr. J. J. Blake said he was a partner in stands 4, 5 and 6, called the Unity Stand. Mr. Olsen and Mr. Warren were the others. He bought the site at the Government auction. Mr. Olsen obtained a permit to build the shed. It had a basement and one storey. He had had this shed for 13 years. He did not know the other matchsheds but so far as 4, 5 and 6 were concerned they asked the contractor about five years ago to put in double struts. This was done because there was more of a crush at the counter than there was at the door. With this exception the sheds were the same. Mr. Olsen and he inspected the basement of the shed the Thursday before the Races, and on the Sunday after they inspected the storey. Mr. Olsen gave all the instructions to the contractor.

Mr. Wakeman:—What is the rule regarding the stands for winners, places and cash sweeps?

—Anyone was admitted without payment. The shed was really built for Service men who could not afford to pay for the enclosure. Chinese were admitted as before. Service men were not there because of the sickness in the Colony. Two Chinese watchmen were engaged and their instructions were to see that no Chinese with children on backs came in, and to keep out small boys. There was no limit to the number. On the 26th of February there were about 300 people on the upper floor about the time.

He regarded the condition against gambling as a dead letter, seeing that it was permitted in the Grand Stand. He had always been allowed to do it. He was rendered unconscious by his accident.

About seven minutes elapsed from the time of the collapse to his accident. He saw no fire. Most of that seven minutes he was in the matchshed reasoning the small boy. He did not see any fire and it was quite clear that the fire did not start in his shed.

He could not form any opinion as to where the collapsed command. He did not wish to convey the impression

that No. 7 collapsed first. He judged by the crowd that there were 300 people in the stand. He had only 48 chairs and these were in the front. The entrance to the upper door was separate from the lower door.

By Mr. Bowley:—He had always taken precautions against fire. There was no sale of beer. M. Y. San had no license to keep a refreshment house there. He (Mr. Blake) had only the permit of the P. W. D.

In addition to cash sweeps he had betting on places and winners. He charged 10 pence for refreshments. They had two watchmen and two Chinese detectives from No. 2 Police Station. They had been paid \$5 each for their services. He was the last to leave his stand.

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there. About four years ago he complained to Mr. Hough, because he was Clerk of the Course, about a three-story matchshed being erected on site No. 7. He complained four years ago on the first day of the Races. On that day the floor of No. 9 gave way. This was a two-story. He was afraid that shed No. 7 might go too.

Mr. Hough told him that he had nothing to do with the matter and he (Mr. Blake) should complain to the Governor. He did not complain to the Governor, and he had allowed the three-story matchshed to be built ever since and had made no further complaint.

By Mr. Bowley:—In 1914 the uprights under the flooring moved. It was about the second day of the Races. So far as he knew, there was no accident, but he believed there was a bit of panic, as the people all rushed into his stand. He had never known any other accidents.

By Mr. Lo:—Sometimes it was necessary to put poles into the ground to secure struts to them.

By Mr. Bowley:—When he left the stand stay—I reported it to Mr. Hough and I thought my complaint would be carried to the Governor.

The three-story building had not always been top heavy, only since the uprights had been resting on boards.

The Coroner:—I don't think you could have formed a very strong idea or else you would not have taken a stand alongside one at the Racecourse every year.

Witness said he did form an opinion and the contractor this year rested any upright on boards placed above the floor. The uprights were on the ground in his shed. He thought this practice rendered a three-story matchshed unsafe. He did not form a firm opinion that three-story sheds were unsafe, but he had a hazy idea that they were.

By Mr. Bowley:—After the 1914 accident extra supports were put in the matchshed. Similar supports might have been put in other matchsheds.

The contractor, recalled, was questioned by Mr. Bowley, and stated that he did not agree with Mr. Blake, who said that the manner of placing the uprights on two boards made the sheds unstable.

By Mr. Bowley:—It was just as safe as

By Mr. Lo:—He could not say if when the accident occurred in 1914 all the people got out. He could not say if the matter was reported in the newspapers. He told Mr. Hough he thought there would be a serious accident if three-story sheds were allowed.

You did this in the interests of the people attending your booth?—Yes.

CHINA.

A Plea for Time.

Han Liang-yung writes in the New York *Evening Post* of Jan. 26 at follows:

"Six years have elapsed since the great Celestial Empire threw off its yellow imperial robe and put on the new garb of republicanism. To the casual observer the history of China in these six years may seem to be a record of political upheaval and party strife. A more careful study and reflection will reveal, however, that beneath these apparently spasmodic events there has been going on in China a movement which is progressive in character as well as definite in purpose. That movement is a movement toward a progressive constitution al government."

For many years China has been struggling to get rid of her old regime and establish a government which will be more in harmony with the other progressive countries of the world. The revolution of 1911 represents only one phase of this great struggle which began many years before it, and will probably continue for many years to come. The struggle, however, has been a progressive one. With every seemingly aimless event that has taken place during the last few years China approaches, albeit surely, the door of constitutionalism.

Constitutional government, in the modern sense of the word, was unknown in China until late in the nineteenth century. The first attempt made toward the adoption of a constitution in China was as recent as 1905, when the Manchu Government appointed a Constitutional Investigation Commission to visit the principal countries of the west for the purpose of studying their constitutional institutions with a view to their adaptation to China's needs. The result of this Commission was an Imperial decree promising the grant of a constitution in ten years, and the immediate convening of a national council as a preparatory step for parliament.

This measure, however, growing more out of political expediency than a sincere desire for progress, failed to satisfy the people. The country realised that the corruption and selfishness of the Manchu Court were too deep-seated to execute plans for such a radical reform. Revolution was already in the air, but it began to spread with increasing activity, culminating in the revolution of 1911, which, to the surprise of the whole world, resulted in a brief period of three months in the overthrow of the Manchus and the establishment of the Republic.

Public opinion toward the newborn republic on political questions was at that time very much divided, some believing that China was not ready for a republic, and that a constitutional monarchy would better meet her needs, and others firmly expecting either the return of the Manchus or the foundation of a new dynasty. The republic has, however, proved to be far more successful than the skeptics predicted, but it has also fallen short of the expectations of the enthusiasts.

Few people at that time grasped the real significance of the revolution. The creation of the republic was not an isolated event of a chaotic period. It was only one phase, and perhaps the most dramatic phase, of China's struggle for progress and constitutionalism. In the success of the revolution the New China won an important battle over the Old, but the struggle is by no means ended.

Peking, in 1911, was still in the hands of the Manchus, virtually under the dictatorship of Yuan Shi-Kai. He was a shrewd politician as well as a "strong man," and he realised not only that the end of the Manchus had come, but that the situation called for a man of his character. A few months saw the retirement of the Provisional President, Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the installation of Yuan Shi-Kai as first President of the Republic of China, the removal of the capital from Nanking to Peking, the organisation of a new Cabinet, and the election of a Parliament in accordance with the Provisional Constitution. In the hands of the "new men," most of whom had been educated in western countries, and who sympathetic attitude.

were imbued with the latest principles of government, it looked as though China were on the high road of progress.

But no sooner had the seat of the new government been transferred from Nanking to Peking than the old struggle reappeared. New China was too much for Old China. The reactionary forces soon gathered about that dominating figure, Yuan Shi-Kai, with a view to swinging the pendulum far back in the other direction. In control of the army, and with experience in politics to their advantage, they succeeded in defeating the members of the Kuomintang, who as a whole represented progress, sometimes radicalism, dissolved Parliament, and created a so-called "National Council," who proceeded to revise the provisional constitution of Nanking, calling it the "Constitutional Compact." Yuan was as emperor in fact, if not in name, at that time. These high-handed measures aroused the ire of the Kuomintang and other ardent republicans, who organised the second Revolution of 1914, a movement which was unpopular and easily crushed. China had been in disorder already for several years, and the country wanted to avoid any further disorder.

With this revolution vanquished, the Old seemed to have won again over the New, and the old order might have been resumed had not Yuan Shi-Kai made a false step. Heretofore the people had believed him innocent of imperial aspirations, but when he threw off all disguise and declared himself supreme ruler of the land, the little leaven of the republican spirit which had been working quietly in the minds of the Chinese people began to show how powerful it had grown. The country was threatened for the third time with disorder and bloodshed, a situation happily and unexpectedly relieved by the death of Yuan Shi-Kai.

It is of course unfortunate that China, which has no time to waste in setting her house in order and catching up with the rest of the world, should lose these valuable years in a struggle which is mainly political. But it is unavoidable. China has been under the rule of a selfish and inefficient government for nearly three hundred years. To expect her to sweep away these centuries of conservatism and install an up-to-date government in a day is to expect nothing short of a miracle. The world has never seen anything of the sort. It took France three-quarters of a century to put her republican government on a stable basis; it took the United States more than ten years to make a permanent constitution; and who knows how long it will take Russia to establish her new government on firm foundations?

Progress must, of necessity be slow.

With the death of Yuan the republic was restored. The Provisional Constitution of Nanking was replaced, automatically by Li Yuan-Hung, former Vice-President, to become President.

Mr. Li is a strong republican. But no sooner had he assumed office than the same old struggle appeared. The years from 1912 to 1916 saw contention between monarchists and republicans, but the struggle occurring during President Li's regime was one between conservative and radical republicans, two groups representing different programmes of reconstruction. The fact that the monarchist has become a negligible factor is a distinct sign of progress. The miserable failure of the ridiculous attempt of Chang Hsien to restore the Manchu Emperor proved nothing more conclusively than the fact that the heart of China is now unmistakably republican. She has laid a stable foundation on pillars of republicanism.

Thus, we see that beginning with a situation in which the idea of a republic was no more than a dream China has now reached a stage where she would have nothing but a republic. Is not that what we call progress? China has been given only half a dozen years, and in these six she has done as much as, if not more than, any nation under similar circumstances could have done.

China may seem to be slow, but she is moving. What China asks of the world to-day in time and in money, motives was not

FROM SENIAC TO CAMBRAI.

By Alured F. Ozanne.

It was a proud day for the people of Guernsey when they read the tribute paid by the war correspondent to the Times to the men of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, for the part they had played in the Battle of Cambrai. The occasion was duly celebrated by decorating the old town of St. Peter Port with bunting, for the inhabitants are justly proud of their regiment, which has its origin in the oldest militia in the world.

The history of the Royal Guernsey goes back to the days of Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy. Guernsey, as part of that ancient Duchy, fulfilled its duty by providing its quota of men-at-arms, who were always ready to help their Dukes against the Kings of France. When William, the Sixth Duke of Normandy, proposed to invade England, the Guernsey men-at-arms volunteered for "foreign service," and subsequently distinguished themselves at the Battle of Hastings, or Senlac as it was called.

When, in the reign of King John, the Duchy of Normandy was lost to the Crown, the inhabitants of Guernsey petitioned the King to be allowed to remain in his royal dominions. In return for their loyalty they were accorded many great privileges which they hold to the present day.

From Norman times, therefore, the Guernsey Militia has been established, and for centuries it has always placed itself at the disposal of the Kings of England as successors of the Dukes of Normandy. Every Guernseyman on attaining the age of 18 was by law compelled to serve in the militia, and to the Island's honour be it said that Guernseymen of every social class esteemed it a privilege to be able to defend their home. No pay was given for service, and no pay was expected. Even the officers had to provide their uniforms out of their own private means. At the time of the Napoleonic wars the militia was permanently mobilised for coast defence, and when we remember the close proximity of the French coast to Guernsey we can be sure that the task was no sinecure. At any rate the point is that, without having to pay a single penny, England had at her disposal four regiments of infantry for the future, but were solely interested in the immediate profit. From more than 2,600,000 lb attained in 1907, the export trade declined to 60,000 lb. during the past year. This trade has been ruined by uncontrolled exploitation. The present market price of camphor is \$70 per picul, and camphor oil, \$21 per picul.

Foochow Camphor Trade. Concerning the camphor trade in the Foochow district the American Consul there reports to his Government: — Shipments of camphor from Foochow have declined to such an extent in recent years that there is every indication that this once lucrative trade has disappeared permanently. Prior to 1902 there was practically no camphor exported. From that year on the production steadily increased, until in 1907 the industry produced one of the leading exports from the port. Special rights were given to certain foreigners, who were in no way concerned in the safeguarding of the industry for the future, but were solely interested in the immediate profit. From more than 2,600,000 lb. attained in 1907, the export trade declined to 60,000 lb. during the past year. This trade has been ruined by uncontrolled exploitation. The present market price of camphor is \$70 per picul, and camphor oil, \$21 per picul.

American Consumption. Cotton consumed in the United States during the month of December, 1917, amounted to 516,586 running bales, compared with 536,676 bales, in the corresponding month of 1916. For the five months ended December 31, 1917, the quantity consumed was 2,794,761 bales, compared with 2,756,442 bales in the corresponding period of 1916. Cotton on hand December 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,576,514 bales, compared with 2,385,565 bales on December 31, 1916, and in public storage and at compresses to 3,826,225; compared with 4,128,822 at the close of 1916. These statistics, which were prepared by the United States Bureau of the Census, include 15,373 bales of foreign and 6,904 bales of sea-island consumed.

On the 1st January, 1918, the 1st Lord Kitchener's appeal that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey, Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., was able to announce at a meeting of the States in August 1916 that Guernsey had contributed the greatest percentage of voluntary recruits throughout the whole Empire.

In the summer of 1916 the States passed a measure abolishing the militia and establishing in its place the Service and Reserve Battalions of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry. At the same time a conscription was introduced with the right of appeal to local tribunals as in England. The casualty lists too have shown the price that these Anglo-Norman lads have willingly paid for the honour of their gallant old regiment.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Embargo on Wheat Urged.

Comptchoners, soy makers, and other consumers of wheat in Okayama prefecture have taken steps to appeal to the Government to prohibit the export of wheat as a means of checking the steady advance in the price of that cereal. The merchants have at the same time asked the Kominkoto to assist their movement.

Singapore Rubber Association.

In the report of the Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association, for the year 1917, it is stated that the income amounted to \$41,18,37 and expenditure, including Depreciation, to \$14,786,02, leaving a balance of \$26,321,35 which, added to the balance of \$72,859,77 brought forward at 1st January, 1916, brings the total of the Accumulated Fund to \$99,892,12.

Copper.

The business condition of the Osaka Denki Bando Kisha (Osaka Copper Refining Company) for the present term is not favourable owing, it is said, to the greatly reduced imports of Chinese copper coins to be smelted. In spite of this fact, the shares of the Osaka Bando Kisha have lately been advancing steadily while those of other copper companies have been generally declining. It is rumoured that this is due to arrangements being made for the purchase of the Company either by the Meiji Seinen Kisha or by the Furukawa Mining Company.

Whether these reports are true or not; it is believed that the Osaka Bando Kisha will have to be taken over sooner or later since it has no source of its own to obtain copper ore from.

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RECOGNISED. The service battalion

is now out in France, and the

Times war correspondent has

written that the men fought at

Cambrai "as keenly as young

troops could with the steadiness

of veterans." The casualty lists

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS: SA.—SALES;

B-BUYERS: N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$620

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$320

North Chinas b. t. 120

Unions sa. \$800

Yangtze b. t. 210

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$188

H. K. Fires n. \$930

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$75

Steamboats s. & sa. \$18

Indos (Del.) sa. \$161

Indos (Pref.) b. \$321

Shells n. 117/6

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$81

Malabons b. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40-

Lankats b. t. 14

Rambis b. 83

Troibhs b. 31/6

Urais b. 20-

Oriental Cons. b. 27-

DOCKS, WHARVES,

GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$83

Kowloon Docks sa. \$131

Shai Docks b. & sa. t. 90

LANDS, HOTELS

AND BUILDINGS

SAVE YOUR

COUPONS

IN

"Embassy"

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with "EMBASSY" Coupons:

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
OR CREAM

do

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
OR AUTO.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt of $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

Send Coupons to:--
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.
At No. 19 Godown of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

(For account of the concerned)

64 Bags Putchuck

ex S.S. "Santhia,"

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned)

150 cases each 100 dozen White and Coloured Socks.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th March, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Waterfront, (Tramway Terminus) Shaukiwan

One Wooden Lighter

Length 63"

Breadth 21' 6"

Depth 7' 6"

Capacity about 150 Tons

On view now

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1918.

POST-OFFICE.

The Russian Post Office refuses to accept any further mails for transmission to Europe by the Trans-Siberian railway.

The London Post Office advise that all parcels except those for Priests of the War and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.

Do. 7 lbs... \$1.30

Do. 11 lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared word articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery, of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the address (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILED OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Ping Shan, Tai Kang, San Tin and Stanley—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow—Week days, 7.30 p.m. Registration 3 p.m.; Letters 5 p.m.; Senders, 5 p.m.

Macao—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kingmoon—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 12, 1918.

T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 11th Mar. to 17th Mar.

High Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.

Mean Tide Hongkong Mean Time.

Flood Tide Hongkong Mean Time.

ebb Tide Hongkong Mean Time.

Mean Tide Hongkong Mean Time.

Flood Tide Hongkong Mean Time.

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